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### THE STRAITS SHIPPING REQUISITION CASE:

#### THE JUDGMENT.

STRONG COMMENTS ON GOVERN-  
MENT'S ACTION.

Mr. Justice Barrett-Lennard delivered judgment in the Supreme Court, Singapore, last week, in the case of the Eastern Shipping Company versus the Attorney-General.

This was an action brought against the Attorney-General as the representative of the Crown claiming (1) a declaration that the plaintiffs are entitled to compensation for the unauthorised expropriation by the Crown of nine steamships belonging to the plaintiffs.

(2) a declaration that the plaintiffs are entitled to compensation in respect of the unavoidable deterioration of certain marine stores left in their hands when such expropriation took place, and (3) a declaration that the plaintiffs are entitled to have such compensation assessed by or under the direction of the Court.

The Attorney-General confessed the right of the plaintiffs to declarations (1) and (2). The answer made to the prayer for declaration No. 3 was that the steamships were requisitioned by the Governor in exercise of the power for that purpose vested in him by clause 8 of an Imperial Order in Council dated October 20th, 1906, which was published in the Government Gazette on August 10th, 1911, and that under clause 13 of such Order any compensation due to the plaintiffs must be assessed by a Board consisting of five persons, of whom one shall be a Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate, two shall be Officers, either in the Service of the Civil Government, or His Majesty's Naval or Military Service, and the other two shall be inhabitants of this Dependency. The plaintiffs' counsel stated that no objection would probably have been raised to a tribunal described if the Chairman of it had been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. But the learned counsel intimated that the plaintiffs will not voluntarily refer their claims to such a Board as the Government constituted.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment reviewed the arguments in the case and said:—The notion that the Crown, in the exercise of the prerogative, can, during a period of peace, subject the inhabitants of a British dependency to obligation wholly at variance with the fundamental concepts of our constitution is so startling that I should be slow in yielding assent to it. It is not, however, necessary to reach any conclusion upon the point for three reasons.

First, the plaintiffs' ships were expropriated on the 5th of October, 1918, when this Empire most certainly was at war, and the legislation no doubt justified. Thus it may very well be that if such expropriation were lawful, the resulting claim for compensation ought to be assessed in the manner mentioned in clause 13 of the Order of 1906.

#### THE EXPROPRIATION.

Secondly, I am of opinion that the plaintiffs' ships never were expropriated in exercise of any powers conferred upon the Governor of this Dependency.

Thirdly, and in the alternative, the Crown is not now at liberty to invoke clause 13 of the Order of 1906. Clause 8 enacts: "The Governor may require any person to supply any animals, vehicles, ships, boats, or other personal property belonging to or under the control of such person, to the Government, if such property be required in aid of or in connection with the defence of the Colony, and in default of the person supplying the same, may seize and take possession of, and retain any such animals, vehicles, boats, or other personal property for such purposes." Clause 4 of the amending Order enables the Governor to delegate the power above set out to the naval or the military authorities in the Colony. The notice of the intention to seize the plaintiffs' ships is contained in a letter in the subjoined form. It is addressed to the plaintiffs' Managing Director and is signed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. F. S. James.

"Sir, In view of the refusal of your Directors to sign the Charter-party under the 'Liner Requisition Scheme' I have to give you notice that as from the 7th instant your vessels  
s.s. Pangkajene s.s. Perak s.s. Perlis  
s.s. Jin Ho s.s. Renong s.s. Trang  
s.s. Onapere s.s. Pin Seng s.s. Ghiris  
will be removed from your management and in future be run and managed by Mr. Quah Beng Kee.

"You will, therefore, hand over all necessary documents and supply all information to that gentleman, as he may require."

This is not such a notice as the Orders in Council contemplate. Persons whose property was about to be seized had an absolute right to a notice or other document signed by the Governor, or by one of the persons mentioned in the amending Order in Council, and containing a recital or reference to clause 8 of the Orders in Council. In my opinion it was incumbent on the Governor to pursue strictly the authority given to him.

With reference to my third proposition, the Governor in Council, in order to place the plaintiffs entirely at the mercy of the Crown, deliberately elected to waive any possible title traceable to the Orders in Council. In my opinion that election cannot now be ignored in order to force the plaintiffs before a Board to the constitution of which they object. I have now disposed of all the defences.

In my opinion that plaintiffs are clearly entitled to the three declarations which they seek and to the costs of this action. The plaintiffs urge that the first declaration should be prefaced with an expression of opinion on the part of the Court that the Crown wrongfully trespassed upon and converted the nine ships to its own use. There is no occasion for any expression of opinion in the formal Order as to the ground on which the liability to pay compensation rests. The plaintiffs do not suggest that the measure of the compensation depends in any way upon the errors made by Officials. Therefore, the question as to whether such acts were tortious or innocent is, in this action, of (Continued at foot of next column.)

### HOTEL RESPONSIBILITY.

ACTOR'S CLAIM AGAINST EUROPE  
HOTEL.

Judgment in the action for \$300 damages, brought by Mr. Phil Carlton, of the Bandman Opera Co., against the Europe Hotel, Singapore, for articles alleged to have been stolen, was given by Mr. P. A. F. David in the District Court last week.

His Honour said: "In this case the plaintiff's claim was for the loss of a despatch box and its contents which he alleged was abstracted from the bedroom in the defendant's hotel some time during the night of January 11th, 1921. Evidence was given by the plaintiff and his servant to the effect that the box was taken to the room, with other luggage, in the afternoon. The plaintiff left the room at 8 o'clock and the servant half an hour later. The latter says he locked the door but when he returned at 10 it was open. In spite of this fact he did not look to see whether his master's property was in order, but went to sleep on the verandah and later in the bathroom above. He admits that he did not lock the door, and it seems probable that he did not even close it properly, for it was still open when the plaintiff himself returned after midnight. The plaintiff did not call the boy to explain this fact, neither did he look to see whether his valuable box was safe, but he went straight to bed and discovered the loss in the morning. From the story told by these two witnesses it seems fairly certain that the door was left open and unguarded from 8 o'clock onwards.

There was some suggestion that the whole story of the box and its loss was invented by the plaintiff for the purpose of explaining his failure to deliver certain accounts to his employer. I do not consider it necessary to express any opinion on that because I think there is ample evidence of negligence on the part of the plaintiff and his servant sufficient to relieve the defendants from liability. Judgment for defendants.

### THE LAND BOOM IN SHANGHAI.

A few weeks ago, says the N. C. Daily News, we alluded to the land boom now taking place in Shanghai, with particular reference to the eagerness with which plots along municipal roads were being snapped up. One of the most interesting of these recent sales, particularly in view of the name of the place, is The Skipper's Paddy, a property far out on Hungsiao Road. The land here has realized the 1,200 per mow. Folly indeed, the Skipper was a farseeing man, as probably he bought that particular lot for about 11s, 150 a mow. It is difficult to know what to think about this present boom. Prices in almost every case are above the economic value of the property, and it seems safe to say that there will be a reaction sooner or later. But will the reaction be in the nature of a collapse? The Chinese who are the principal buyers of land apparently think not. Their object is to find a safe medium for their money, and apparently they are content to look for a return a few years hence when the constant appreciation of values will show decent profits. From an old resident of the Settlement we have, however, a note of warning. He points out that something of this kind happened in the eighties when a considerable boom was followed by an actual slump, bringing ruin to many. At that time, as to-day, he points out, the advertisements in the papers were all for offices to let and very few houses, yet shortly afterwards people were glad to let these offices as flats. It is difficult to discover whether any real parallel between the two cases exists, but one is never far wrong in looking to history for guidance.

academic interest only. But if the plaintiffs had sued persons who purported to act under Governmental authority, it would have been of the greatest importance from the view-point of such persons to establish that the seizure was not in invitum. For this reason, I abstain from expressing the view which I have formed upon the point.

#### SOME COMMENTS.

Before parting with the case, I think it desirable to comment on two matters. First, there would, probably, have been no trial at all had the Colonial Secretary shown wisdom and tolerance during the negotiations with the plaintiffs' Board of Directors. His view as to the rights of the Crown was quite unfounded, and yet he sought to enforce it by language and other conduct calculated to outrage the feelings of the gentlemen in question and awaken great anxiety as to whether adequate compensation ever would be paid. As to the official attitude subsequent to the seizure of the ships, the best comment, perhaps, is that the Attorney-General's advocate has not advanced one word in defence of it. This brings me to the last matter. I noticed, not with surprise, but with regret, that neither of the Law Officers thought it incumbent on him to appear at the bar. Now, according to an usage grown venerable with age and not lightly to be broken in upon, the highest Courts in England and in every British Dependency expect that the Attorney-General will conduct before them cases to which the Crown is a party, if of great public importance or difficulty. It is not, in my opinion, consistent either with the dignity of this Court or with that of the Government that the ancient practice to which I have referred should be neglected. But I hope it will never be imagined that the Court is not sensible of the debt which it owes to those advocates in private practice who discharge the forensic duties of the present Law Officers. The Court is fully satisfied as to their capacity, but is of opinion that their presence, along with important Crown cases, is hardly consistent with the spirit of our constitution.

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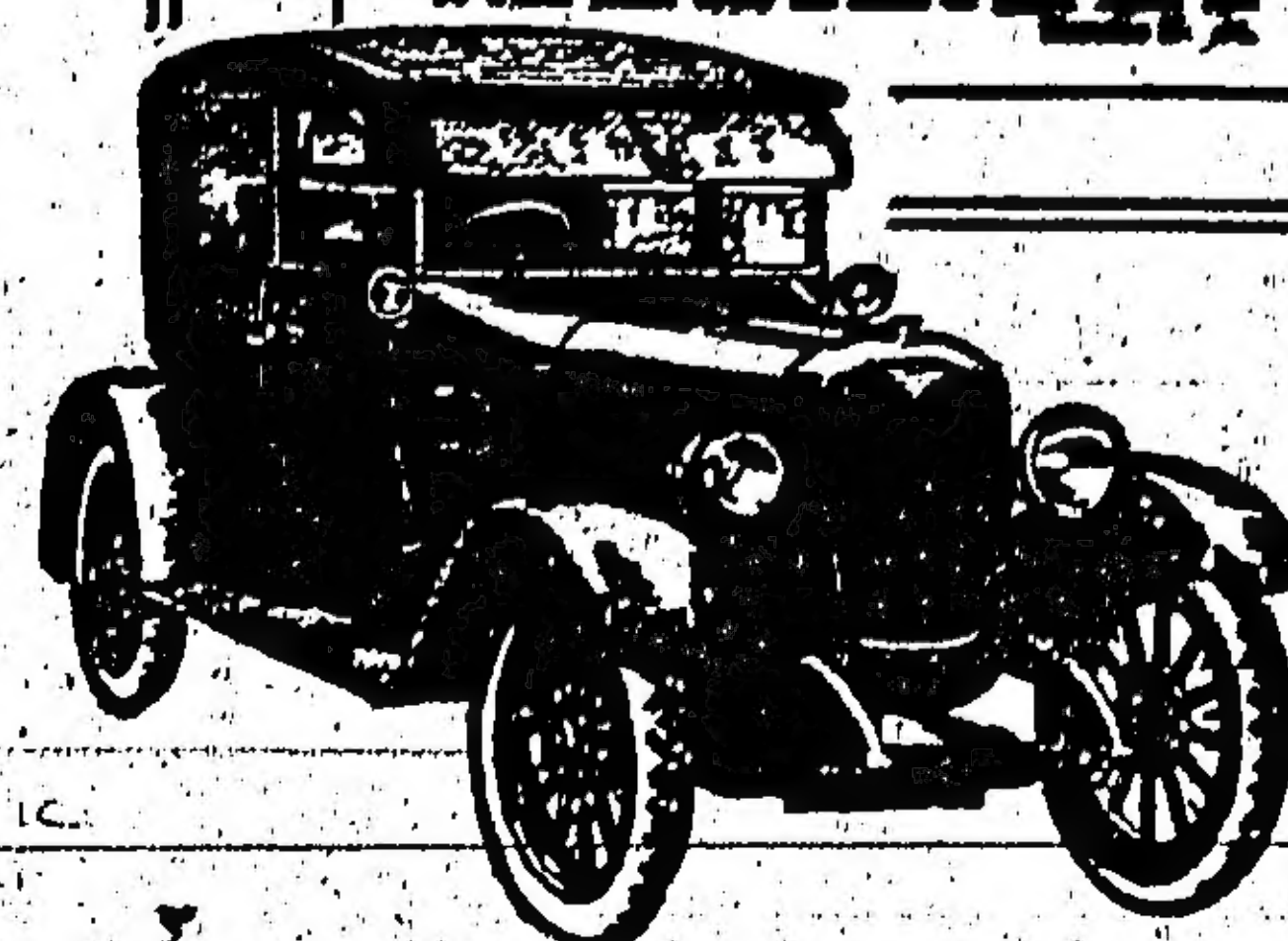
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**"THE BANKER OF CANTON."**

A CHINESE DRAMA AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Owing to continued and increasing popularity, the Chinese drama, in which Fate, in the twentieth century, seems to have plagiarised Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" was transferred to a larger theatre, at the Magistracy, yesterday. Some hundreds of people besieged the place for admission and, as the larger Court was available, Mr. Lindsell sat there to hear the evidence. A solid mass of people, wedged together like sardines in a box, and beyond the reach of fans, listened with the utmost interest to all that passed.

This is the case in which a Canton banker charges his runaway concubine and her lover with the theft of a valuable collection of jewellery, and the extradition of the fugitives is sought by the Canton authorities.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg (Assistant Crown Solicitor) is for the prosecution and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defends the fugitives.

The hearing, yesterday, was devoted to evidence for the defence. The woman, who is good-looking and intelligent, gave her evidence with great clearness. She related the history of every piece of jewellery in Court; some she received from her sister; some she had made or adapted at her own expense, and the remainder, she said, the banker gave her. She gave details of transactions with the Tung Shing Jewellery firm at Canton and these statements were confirmed by reference to the books of the firm.

This part of the evidence was obtained by photographs. Mr. H. K. Woo, who is with Mr. Brutton in the case, took a Hongkong photographer to Canton, had the books and entries photographed, and the characters translated. The photographs and translations were produced and sworn to in Court.

As to a bangle which the woman said she had made at another Canton store, Mr. Woo was able, in the witness box, to point out the Chinese characters, which represented the name of the firm, engraved on the inner side of the ring.

This concluded the evidence for the defence and the Court has next to consider the question, raised by the defence, of the status of the Canton Government, whether that Government is recognised by the Powers and whether it is entitled to apply for extradition of fugitives from justice.

Remarking that argument might be saved if he came to a conclusion in favour of the defence, the Magistrate said he would confine himself to considering whether there was a *prima facie* case against the two fugitives, and give his decision on that point at the next hearing, which was fixed for Monday next.

### SIGN THE PETITION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND SHOW THAT YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE.

**CURIOUS INCIDENT IN A CEMETERY.**

CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL EXHUMATION

An explanation that they "desired to dry the bones of their ancestors" was given by two Chinese charged, at the instance of the Sanitary Board, with exhuming a body without a permit.

Sanitary Inspector Allen said that a sexton who saw the defendants removing the bones told them to stop working on the grave, but they took no notice of him. The second defendant had for some time behaved in the cemetery as if he were in charge of it. The Sanitary Board had been endeavouring to catch him for some time, and had been successful owing to an improvement in the supervision of the cemetery.

The sexton said that, on July 28th, he saw the defendants working on a grave in the cemetery. They had just finished filling the grave. He did not actually see them digging the grave. He was of the opinion that the bones had been removed from another grave and put in a more desirable plot. The grave must have been dug by the defendants during the previous night.

The Magistrate said that he could not convict the defendants on the evidence before him.

Inspector Allen said that the sexton was a bit stupid in giving his evidence; he was not accustomed to Police Court proceedings. When the Inspector visited the cemetery, the sexton pointed out a newly opened grave to him. He was positive that no permit had been issued by the Sanitary Board for such work to be done. He also saw a recently filled grave.

The Magistrate said the evidence was insufficient, and discharged the defendants.

**ROBBERY ON LOWER ALBERT ROAD.**

A Chinese, whom the police suspect of other "snatching" outrages, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with having snatched a pair of ear-rings set with diamonds, worth \$700, from a Chinese woman, in Lower Albert Road, on Tuesday.

The man was alleged to have snatched the ear-rings from the woman's ears with such violence that she was badly hurt. The woman chased the thief, and kept him in sight until he was caught by a Chinese constable. The ear-rings were concealed in the man's mouth.

**SPORT.****GOLF.**

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following are included in the water hazards on the main course at Fanling:—12th hole ("Gem"), drain to right; 18th hole, drain crossing in front of tee and drain to left of bunker in front of green.

The following handicaps have been fixed:—E. J. R. Mitchell, 2; A. K. MacKenzie, 5; Capt. M. Glover, 8; R. K. Valentine, 8; H. C. Shrubsole, 18.

**THE INTERPORT SWIMMING CONTEST.**

Interest in the coming Interport contest at Hongkong has been overshadowed during the past few days, says the *N. C. Daily News*, by the approaching League polo matches for the John Johnstone Cup.

An Interport contest is always the happiest and most looked-forward to event of any sports season. A swimmer of the local Clubs would immediately feel indignant were an outsider to suggest that Shanghai is not going to send a team to Hongkong. But the fact remains that considerable difficulty is being experienced by all the clubs in getting together a list of men who are sufficiently promising swimmers and at the same time can be relied upon to be sure of absencing themselves from business for a fortnight. As luck will have it, many of the best Shanghai swimmers have lately returned from leave, to the United Kingdom, and some feel very dubious about having another fortnight's "holiday" so soon after their return. Fetherstonhaugh, of the Rowing Club, one of the best short distance swimmers we have, is one who will probably find it impossible to get away.

**CHARGE OF ILL-TREATING A "MUI TSAI."**

A Chinese woman, apparently well-to-do, was charged, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, with assaulting her *mui tsai*. The child, who appeared to be about 6 years old, exhibited a badly bruised back to the inspection of the Magistrate.

On the application of Mr. Longinotto, who had been instructed for the defence, the hearing was fixed for Thursday next, at noon.

**THE WAR IN KWANGSI. IMPENDING ATTACK ON LUNGCHOW.**

A big battle is reported to be impending at Lungchow between the Kwangsi and Cantonese forces. Lungchow is near to the border of Annam and the remnants of the defeated armies of Kwangsi are reported to have concentrated there, strongly fortified the place and rejected the terms of surrender made to them by the Commander of the Cantonese forces. It is stated that the Cantonese Commander demanded the surrender of 20,000 rifles, and that the Kwangsi Commander would agree to surrender only 10,000. If the surrender cannot be effected, by negotiation a Cantonese Army will advance upon Lungchow.

**THE GREAT SLUMP IN MALAYA. AMAZING FIGURES.**

Official statistics of the trade of Malaya for the first half of the year shows a decrease of \$705,460,042 as compared with the corresponding half of last year. The decrease is about equally shared by imports and exports. The loss for the half year is over 37 per cent. of the whole trade of Malaya.

**SCENE AT SHANGHAI BANK.**

There was an exciting interlude at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai on the 2nd instant, when in the busy time of the forenoon's banking transactions an attempt was made by a Polish citizen to get away with a roll of bank notes valued at \$1,000 which had been picked up from the floor and which had been inadvertently dropped by Captain C. C. Williams, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's river steamer *Woorung*. The Pole, it is believed, hid the money in his hat, as soon as he picked it up, says the *Mercury*. But Capt. Williams immediately missing his money, seized the man who had been standing near him and had him searched. The money was then recovered and the man placed under arrest. He was removed to Central Police Station and will be charged at his Consulate with the theft.

**GERMAN PROPERTY IN CHEMULPO.**

It is announced from Seoul that German real estate in Chemulpo consisting of 180,000 *taubo* of city and suburban land with 23 houses, estimated to be worth a million yen, all of which has been under the control of the Government since Japan's entry into the world War, will shortly be sold at public auction. It may also be obtained by private contract with the appraising committee, applying through the Chemulpo Prefectural Office. It will be the largest public auction ever held in Korea.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Merchants' Marine Service Association, Mr. Gershon Stewart, M.P., was unanimously re-elected hon. treasurer of that body. A native of Greenock, he spent his early years in the Wirral, was educated at Mostyn House, Park Gate, and later at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield. He was at one time a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, and was elected M.P. for Wirral Division of Cheshire in 1910.

**SCOTTISH SPORT.**

THE GLENEAGLES TOURNAMENT.

MITCHELL'S COLOSSAL DRIVING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, June 15th.

In the great Gleneagles tournament the match play stages worked themselves out to give us probably the best possible final we could have got. Jack Hutchison at his best might have put up a more successful fight than Kirkwood did on the last day, though Hutchison's reputation as a match player must be said to have receded a little after his tie with Mitchell. To be five holes up on your man at the seventh hole and four up at the eleventh, and then to lose, is to suggest a doubt that you have the qualities of a successful match player. Hutchison was playing superlative golf. He had gone out in 38 to Mitchell's 42. Then the position was completely reversed. Mitchell began to play like a man inspired, crashing his way home by the most colossal hitting one has ever seen. And just as Mitchell began to improve so Hutchison fell off. He did not play bad golf; but he could not get the Mitchell winning five of them in succession stood one hole up with two to play, and eventually won the match on the home green.

This match was the turning point alike in Mitchell's form and in his fortunes. He crushed poor Willie Watt by golf which, in the game that blew, was positively uncanny. Ockenden, in next day's semi-final, was once a hole in front. For the rest he was a man beating his head against a solid wall. In the end he was simply overwhelmed by Mitchell's phenomenal driving. Mitchell's driving was indeed one of the features of the tournament, it was more notable even than his hitting. He seemed to take full advantage of it when he was behind, hitting his ball high in the air as if it would never come down again. He made some of the long Gleneagles holes look extremely easy. They are good two-shot holes to ordinary mortals; Mitchell played them down the wind with a drive and a short mashie pitch, while against the wind he crashed his way on to the longest with two colossal shots off his wooden clubs.

Kirkwood, having disposed of such sterling golfers as Vardon, Havers, and Renouf, then fell to the all-conquering Mitchell. Most people thought it would turn out a better fight than it did. Kirkwood had made a great name for himself, as a match-fighter and as a golfer, but though he lost nothing in reputation as a man with the heart for a big occasion, his golf in the final was hardly up to the standard it had been in his earlier rounds. Somehow he never looked like winning. Certainly he never got in front in the 30 holes they played, and only for one brief hole did he have the match all square. For one thing, he found far too many bunkers, and generally his game had just a little less than its usual accuracy. He had very little luck. He is only 21, and of all the overseas men he is the one who most impressed.

Hagen is a brilliant golfer when the conditions suit him. On a calm day he could possibly turn out the par figures with a regularity exceeded by no other man; but give him a fresh wind blowing in from the sea or over the Perthshire moors, and Hagen is a lost soul.

Young Havers is now, by general consent the man of the future.

Vardon and Braid were the best of the older men. Indeed they performed phenomenally well till the match-play stages, for in the stroke competition they finished among the first half-dozen out of such a field. It was a bad round on the Queen's course that mainly contributed to Taylor's failure to qualify, and it was only a tendency to miss short putts that in the end settled the fate of the other two. They are wonderful old gentlemen, these three of the old brigade. Every time they play they have us asking ourselves whether they can ever safely be put on the shelf.

Duncan and Massey, last year's winner and runner-up, failed in the stroke test, and went into the shades of the Consolation Competition; but they gave us there a glimpse of their own real selves with scores which had they played them earlier, would have put them safely among the last sixteen.

**SPORT GOSSIP.**

Considerable surprise was occasioned when it was announced that Sandy Herd was not included in the British Professional team which met the Americans at Gleneagles. But there was no omission on the part of the selectors. The Open Champion elected not to play in the tournament, preferring to reserve himself for the forthcoming Open Championship at St. Andrews. Herd is having some trouble with his knee, and there was always the possibility that the hilly Perthshire course might jeopardise his ability to compete in the Open.

Mr. W. L. Hunter, the Amateur Golf Champion, will unfortunately not play in the Open Championship. He wired the Championship Committee as soon as he knew he could obtain release from his postal duties. But his entry was too late. As one writer points out, "The Open Champion elected not to play in the tournament, preferring to reserve himself for the forthcoming Open Championship at St. Andrews. Herd is having some trouble with his knee, and there was always the possibility that the hilly Perthshire course might jeopardise his ability to compete in the Open."

Mr. L. M. Balfour-Melville says he intends to play more cricket this year than he has done for some time. He is a strong believer in keeping fit, and never finds himself in better condition than when on the cricket field or the golf links. He is a positive marvel; it is 50 years since he first played International Rugby for Scotland.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**THE U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL AT YOKOHAMA.**

SHORTLY TO BE CLOSED.

The United States Naval Hospital in Yokohama, one of the oldest of American institutions in Japan, is to be closed permanently soon by order of the United States Navy Department, for reasons of economy.

The present lease on the 1,200 *taubo* of ground on the Bluff on which the United States Naval Hospital is located was made, the *Japan Advertiser* says, in 1871 and is so worded that the real estate will revert to the Japanese Government when it is no longer needed for its present purpose by the United States Government. The present building, a pretentious brick structure, was built in 1907 and owing to its size and location at the top of Camp Hill has been a landmark in Yokohama for the last 13 years. Neither its original cost nor the probable manner of its disposition are known here now.

Though the present lease of the property at 99 Bluff dates back to 1871, the United States Naval Hospital has existed in Yokohama for 53 years, having been founded in the year 1868, but a few years after the United States became interested in the Far East. It was a very necessary and useful institution for the American States fleet made its virtual headquarters at Yokohama. Battleships of the American Asiatic Squadron would cruise Oriental waters and intermittently drop anchor in Yedo Bay for a couple of months at a time.

In 1898, however, when following the war with Spain the United States acquired the Philippine Islands, Manila was made the headquarters for the American naval vessels in the Far East and since that time the importance of the Yokohama institution has declined. For some years after Manila came into the possession of the United States, quite a large number of convalescence cases were evacuated to Yokohama from Manila and China during the summer months, as cases are now brought to the British Naval Hospital from Hongkong. But there is now a naval hospital at Baguio, in the mountains of the Philippines, which is suitable for such cases in the hot weather. During the last two years, Doctor Spear said, the hospital has not been used to a great extent, as a rule three or four being the maximum number of cases. Quite a number of patients have been brought from China ports for operations at the Yokohama institution.

The personnel of the hospital consists of Captain Spear, who is the physician and surgeon and the commanding officer, one chief pharmacist, one chief pharmacist's mate, eight pharmacists, nine pharmacist's mates, and 17 civilian employees. There are at present three patients, two Americans and one Chinese. Doctor Spear has been in command of the hospital for a little longer than two and a half years.

**HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.**

An interesting case decided by the Bombay High Court was a suit by a Japanese company for the possession of a block of flats purchased for four lakhs to provide accommodation for its staff. The occupants, who were English commercial men, pleaded the Rent Act, and declined to quit. The court decided that the occupation of the premises for the housing of the firm's staff was sufficient cause for gaining possession under the Rent Act, and felt fortified in this view because special provision had been made in the English Act. After the firm had spent four lakhs on the purchase of the property it would be the grossest injustice to prevent them from putting it to the use for which it was intended. It would be tantamount to expropriation, and the subject of the Rent Act was not the expropriation of the landlord, but the prevention of profiteering. A decree was, therefore, passed in favour of the plaintiffs for vacant possession.

**CRICKET.**

Owing to weather, scoring was variable in last week's cricket. Two Scottish County Championship matches provide fair samples of the happenings throughout Scotland; at Aberdeen 17 wickets fell for 191, and at Dunfermline almost double the number were scored for the same number of wickets. Both matches were drawn. Aberdeenshire were in a fair way to inflict a second defeat on Perthshire, who, unless they make a rapid recovery in form, will be out of the competition. After an inauspicious opening the Fifeshire batsmen, for the second time this season, obtained the mastery over the Clackmannan County bowlers, but the latter's batsmen managed to play time out. The issue in the Western Union Championship is being gradually narrowed, and although it is early in the season to single out any club as prospective champions, it is probable that the title will change hands; Clydesdale, the present holders, seem to have lost their grip.

The East v. West match was spoiled by rain, and arrived at no result.

**SCOTTISH COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP.**

Aberdeen, 115; Perthshire, 76 for 7. Fifeshire, 209 for 9 closed; Clackmannan, 150 for 8.

WESTERN UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Poloc, 108 for 8; Clydesdale, 97. Ayr, 225 for 8; West of Scotland, 212.

Uddington, 197; Kelburn, 175.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Watson's, 138; Glenalmond, 133.

Merchiston, 108 for 5; Fettes, 92.

CLUB MATCHES.

West of Scotland, 183 for 9 closed.

East of Scotland, 148 for 7.

Glas. T.B., 127; Greenock, 131 for 3.

Edin. Univ., 117; Perthshire, 157.

Glas. Univ., 115 for 9; Aberdeen Univ., 113.

Glas. Academicals, 186 for 7; Ferguslie, 157.

Edin. Academicals, 163; Stewartonians, 85.

Stenhousemuir, 195 for 9 closed; Stirling County, 97 for 9.

R.H.F. F.P., 83; Watsonians, 83.

Drumchapel, 89; Carthage, 74.

Fokfarrin, 134; Arbroath United, 54.

Carlton, 95; Drumchapel, 61.

**Carpets**

We have recently received a new Stock from England, so are now in a position to invite inspection of this department.

**Seamless Axminster Carpets**, which are woven in one piece; and in sizes suitable for any average room.

**Boultonia Carpets**—a machine-made article presenting many unique features of the more expensive Eastern productions.

**Wilton and Tapestry Carpets** which are ideal for moderate wear in any room.

**Art Carpets**—Specially recommended for bedrooms. These are made in beautiful and Harmonious Colourings at a very low figure.

**Anglo-Orient Reversible Rugs** giving 2 wearing surfaces instead of the usual one.

**Mohair Rugs** in all colours.

We have also a few Body and Border squares which we are offering at prices below to-day's cost.

**Lane, Crawford & Co.****DICK'S**

PATENT.

**UNIVERSAL PACKING**

STEAM &amp; HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

**COLUMBIA**

VOCAL RECORDS.

- |      |                              |          |
|------|------------------------------|----------|
| 2885 | SAY IT WITH FLOWERS—         | TENOR    |
| 2886 | PEGGY                        | "        |
| 2887 | DOWN THE TRAIL TO HOME       | "        |
| 2888 | THE LOVE NEST                | "        |
| 2889 | GAVE HER THAT                | BARITONE |
| 2890 | DON'T TAKE ADVANTAGE         | "        |
| 2891 | (ONCE UPON A TIME            | "        |
| 2892 | A MILLION MILES FROM NOWHERE | "        |
| 2893 | (YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHING YET | "        |
| 2894 | COME AND PLAY WITH ME        | "        |

**ANDERSON'S**

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

184

**Powell**

TELEPHONE 3146.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMART SELECTION

OF THE POPULAR  
**BATSWING**  
**BOW**  
**TIE.**



These are exclusive goods and are distinctive in Quality and Design.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE beg to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, as from the 5th August, 1921.

H. SKOTT & CO. [1308]  
Hongkong, August 10th, 1921.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL STONE AT FANLING.  
On SUNDAY, the 14th instant.

ACCOMMODATION for those desiring to be present will be provided on TRAIN leaving Kowloon at 3.00 p.m. Return from Sheung Shui at 6.17 p.m.  
By Order.  
H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.  
Kowloon, August 10th, 1921. [1309]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1921, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1908, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Locality: Shamshui. Boundary: As per plan.	about 5.55	5.55	[1310]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Bowen Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 24 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Locality: New Road. Boundary: As per plan.	about 19,500	108	1,000 [1311]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship "CHAKSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 15th Aug., will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 10th, 1921. [1312]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.  
R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 8th, 1921. [1298]

G. R. NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that when TROLLEYS are run to and from across Canton Road, Kowloon, between the Hongkong & Kowloon Godown Co.'s premises and their Timber Yard, opposite to the other traffic, by day with a RED FLAG, by night with a RED LAMP. To prevent accidents the public should pay strict attention to these signals.  
E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, August 9th, 1921. [1306]

INTIMATIONS

WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the exclusive exhibition rights for China of the Charles Chaplin film called "THE KID" is the property of the First National Exhibitors Circuit and that these rights have not been sold or leased to any person or firm in China.  
Proceedings will be taken against anybody exhibiting fraudulent or stolen copies of this film in China.

A KRISSEL

Counsel for  
First National Exhibitors Circuit.  
Shanghai, July 20th, 1921. [1349]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, and a copy of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

- (1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purposes, namely:—  
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, and in such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—
- (2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of the identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2). Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- (3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.
- (4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each, such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.
- (5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above, and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.  
Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [1193]

INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

PRINCE OF PETITION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG makes the Laws and decides the Taxation for all purposes in the Colony.  
This Council is composed of 14 Members—8 Official and 6 Unofficial. All the Officials are obliged to Vote as directed by H.E. THE GOVERNOR, whose will is, therefore, law.  
Of these 6 Unofficial Members of Council 4 ARE SELECTED by THE GOVERNOR, and only 2 go through any form of election.  
These two are chosen, respectively, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Unofficial Justices of the Peace, the latter of whom are all appointed by the Governor. These two bodies number together only about 330 electors. As, however, many belong to both bodies, the actual number of individual voters is less than 330, for some of them have two votes each. THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY HAVE NO VOTE AT ALL.  
The Petition, which you are invited to sign, asks the House of Commons to remedy this state of affairs by:—

1. Substituting the principle of election for nomination in the case of the non-Chinese members, so that they may, in fact as well as in name, represent those on whose behalf they speak and vote.
2. Granting an unofficial majority of one (subject to adequate safeguards) by increasing the number of unofficial members of Council from 6 to 9.
3. Granting a wider electorate for the above purpose by giving the vote to all British subjects on the Jury List and to those who are qualified for Jury service but exempted from it by reason of their occupations. This would embrace many Government servants and members of the Imperial Forces in the Colony. The representation of the Chamber of Commerce would be left unchanged, as it is felt that the important local commercial and shipping interests require direct and expert representation. The Chinese representation would be increased from two to three members in order to maintain the same proportion as at present. These members would continue to be appointed by the Governor.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of the election of all non-Chinese members and has added that he is agreeable to an increase in the unofficial element provided that the official element is increased accordingly.  
He has expressed a doubt, however, whether any change is generally desired.  
YOU ARE NOW ASKED TO REMOVE THIS DOUBT BY SIGNING THE PETITION.  
Hongkong, August 9th, 1921. [1307]

NOTICE.

THE PETITION for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on MONDAY, 15th inst. [1303]

IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT SWATOW, CHINA.

In re Estate of ALBERT L. WATERS deceased.

CAUSE NO. 1 ESTATE NO. 1.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to an Order of said Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the Estate of ALBERT L. WATERS, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to present at Swatow, China, on or before January 27th, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.  
P. D. KINCAID, Administrator.  
Swatow, China, July 26th, 1921. [1248]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for: Borneo, K.K., L.M., L.N., L.R., L.U., L.W., M.A., M.K., J.A., 50.

WANTED.—Competent STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of filing.  
Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press Office. 95

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 5-SEATER CAR. 1920 Model in splendid condition. Spare Wheel, Tyre and all accessories. Owner-driven. Price for cash \$2,200 or near offer. Reply to Box MQ, c/o Daily Press Office. 100

FOR SALE—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. FOLLOWS, Princes Buildings. 97

FOR SALE—ONE LEVIS MOTORCYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 91

WANTED  
BOOK-KEEPER by an Import and Export Firm.  
Apply to—  
Box No. 1297, Care of Daily Press Office. [1297]

TO LET.  
GODOWN at Yau-mai.  
For particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND BROKERAGE CO., LTD. [1146]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY



Equal to any—

better than most.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

BIRTHS.

McMURRIE.—At Shanghai, on August 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. P. McMURRIE, a son.

WRIGHT.—At Kuling, on July 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Haddow, a son.

MARRIAGE.

TEICHMAN.—NIVEN.—At Bromley Registry Office, on June 18th, ERIC TEICHMAN, C.I.E., H.B.M. Consular Service, China, to ELLEN CASILLA, widow of Major D. S. NIVEN, O.B.E., 25th Cavalry, I.A.

DEATH.

STONEBRAKER.—At Shanghai, on July 29th, GERALD ARTHUR STONEBRAKER, aged 48 years, a member of the staff of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 11th, 1921.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

Some relief has happily been found from the grave tension created by the conflicting views held by France and Great Britain regarding the settlement of the problems in Silesia. The proceedings at Monday's momentous meeting of the Supreme Council, we are told in the cables to-day, were harmonious, and the final result appears to have been the acceptance of certain proposals made by the British Prime Minister for the issue of fresh instructions to the experts to analyse certain problems on new lines. This disposes for the present of the fear that the Entente might not last another week, and discloses sufficient grounds, we think, for a very firm conviction that a solution will be found which will avoid such a catastrophe as the rupture of the Entente. Colonel House, who was President Wilson's right-hand man during the Peace negotiations, writing recently on the subject of the controversy regarding Upper Silesia, said: "There appears to be no satisfactory way out. There is much more at issue than the small though important area in Silesia. Bound up within that restricted horizon

large things are at stake. If the Germans are successful in their contentions, the BRIAND Cabinet may fall as soon as the Chamber of Deputies reconvenes in the autumn. If the Polish contention holds, then the Wirth Government in Germany will almost certainly fall. And both the BRIAND and the WIRTH Governments should continue in office for the present if Central Europe is to have a chance to regain anything like stability."

British and French opinion has been divided on vital principles, and perhaps the most that can be said at present is that the decision taken by the Supreme Council postpones a definite breach and offers a means of escape from a deplorable catastrophe. Unfortunately we cannot count upon decisions taken by the Supreme Council being universally accepted. There exists both in France and Germany a public sentiment on these Upper Silesian questions which needs to be satisfied or convinced if there is to be quiet acquiescence in the decisions of the Supreme Council. So far as concerns Great Britain, it cannot be said that the public interest in the Silesian problem extends beyond the desire to see the Treaty provisions justly observed by all parties concerned. It is inevitable, whatever decisions are finally taken, that there will be dissatisfaction in one quarter or another. We can only hope that the grounds for the decisions will be shown to be so convincing as not to justify any disturbance of the existing Governments in Europe, for the overthrow of either the French or the German Government on such a question would in all likelihood give rise to consequences of the most deplorable kind. We have only to consider what would be likely to happen if there were a rupture of the Entente between France and Great Britain over this Silesian question. Colonel House says the Governments understand that a break with each other would leave each practically without an ally, unless, indeed, Japan can be called the ally of one and Poland of the other. Colonel House says nothing as to which side the moral support of the other Powers holds. America preserves a sphinx-like attitude. She was represented on the Supreme Council which considered the question, but there is no word to show that her representative was other than a silent observer of the proceedings. The Italian Government on this, as well as on the almost equally important question of the abrogation of the Rhineland sanctions, shares the British point of view, and the French Premier probably recognises that to push French advantage to the extreme would be to alienate the sympathy and moral support of the world. Colonel House writes of France that she has not much to rely upon except her military strength, "but this is very great. She could for a time easily dominate continental Europe, provided her people united upon such a purpose. There are a number of possible coalitions against her which would surpass her own forces in number of men, but in equipment and staff efficiency there has never been a better military unit than the French Army of to-day. In the long run, however, it would be a mistake for France to exercise this power, especially without the approval of her former allies. Should she so use the power she wields it would ultimately lead to the divorce of the sympathies of the other Atlantic Powers and would probably leave France the solitary guardian of her rights. Under modern conditions no nation can live safely in isolation." A decision of this character must be regarded as inconceivable if any regard is paid to the stability and recovery of Europe from the most exhausting war in its history.

Dr. K. Schirmer, the acting German Consul, at Shanghai, paid his first official call on Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, last week.

Word has been received in Shanghai that Dr. C. T. Wang has been offered, and has accepted, the Presidency of the Chinese National University.

Three French aviators recently flew from Indo-China to Bangkok and the occasion was marked by an interchange of very cordial messages between the King of Siam and the Governor of Indo-China.

Major G. W. Oliver, Engineer-in-Chief of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, left yesterday, by the Ecuador for Shanghai and Peking on business connected with the Board.

There is a general strike of "boys" in the tea houses of Canton for an increase of wages. They represent that the cost of living has increased 40 per cent.

Mr. Edgar Warwick has been married to Miss Eileen Dawn at Simla. The members of the Warwick Comedy Company were present in force to witness the happy event.

M. L. Bridou, formerly agent general for the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes in the East, has been appointed assistant general manager at the head office of the company at Paris.

"Drastic action" the N.C. Daily News says is threatened by the unpaid men of the Chinese navy in Shanghai if the month's salary recently promised to them by the Ministry of Navy is not forthcoming.

Two well-known French residents of Shanghai died last week. The death of M. Ch. Gayot, Vice-Consul for France, was caused by the bite of a dog. The Rev. Pere Le Cornet, who was 67 years of age, died from heat prostration.

Three bicycles have been stolen recently from Kowloon Ferry wharf. Mr. B. Rasmussen, of Kimberley Road, Kowloon, is the latest sufferer. A Corona typewriter has been stolen from the office of Messrs. Reeves & Co., Woosung Road.

Another device of the opium smuggler was frustrated when the revenue officers investigated operations at a boarding house, No. 139, Connaught Road Central. Illicit opium, packed in Government pots, was sold to boarders. Mr. Orme imposed a fine of \$100.

Mr. F. G. Vaux, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, secured an acquittal, before Mr. Orme, yesterday, in the case in which a Chinese revenue officer was charged with stealing \$10 from a box, when conducting a search during an opium raid on servants' quarters at The Peak.

Capt. Liddle, of the Arratoon Apron, was fined \$25 and costs by Mr. Nunn in the District Court at Singapore, last week, for not giving the names of three passengers who arrived in the colony without valid passports on June 10th, they being included among the Chinese deck passengers.

A Danish Royal Visitor to the East is shortly expected in the person of Prince Axel of Denmark who sailed from Copenhagen on June 28th as Captain of the East Asiatic Company's big motor-ship Asia for San Francisco. He is a Captain in the Danish Navy and a nephew of Queen Alexandra.

The China Times reports that 40 million bags of Japanese salt were sold in Shanghai last year, at a profit of \$10,000,000. The Salt Gabelle has requested the Government to take action to prevent Shanghai people from buying the salt and at the same time to open negotiations with the Japanese Minister.

The Straits Echo hears that Commander C. A. Peal, R.N.R., Deputy Registrar of Shipping, Singapore, will go to Penang as acting Harbour Master when Captain D. C. Macintyre retires at the end of August. Commander Peal has recently been Acting Deputy Master Attendant in Singapore in addition to his other duties.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's, the Yee Wah firm, charterers of the s.s. Shuncheung, were summoned for allowing their ship to be used for the transportation of illicit opium. Chief Revenue Officer Watt said that part of the drug was found hidden behind one of the shelves in the engine-room storeroom. A fine of \$1,000 was inflicted.

A number of missionaries, all of whom have seen long service in the interior, and whose leave is considerably overdue on account of the war, are awaiting passages for the homeland at the China Inland Mission compound in Woosung Road, Shanghai. Mrs. Grainger is one of the senior members of the party, having come to China in 1899. Other names include those of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Orr, who came out in 1898, Mr. H. L. Burne and Mr. W. E. Tyler.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 a.m., August 10th.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 200 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

2.50 p.m., August 10th.  
(1) Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Naha, moving N.

(2) Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.



## COAL GLUT PROPHECY: SIGNS OF FULFILMENT.

### MUTINY IN PRISON: CONVICTS OBJECT TO DISCIPLINE.

### SUPREME COUNCIL: DISCUSSION OF NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**SUPREME COUNCIL.**  
**NEAR EAST PROBLEM.**

PARIS, August 10th.  
While experts are engaged on the Silesian question, the Supreme Council has discussed the Near East problem. Experts presented their reports. Colonel Heywood, formerly attached to the Greek Army, stated that the Greek capture of Eskişehir and Afiumkarahissar has conferred a freedom of movement which may have far-reaching consequences. He declared that the capabilities of the Greek army were underestimated.

It is believed that the Powers have decided to accept the first request made either by Greece or Turkey for mediation.

**PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCE.**

PARIS, August 8th (delayed).  
Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and Viscount Hayashi (the Japanese delegate) were met at the station by M. Briand and warmly cheered by a large crowd. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand dined together privately.

The conference programme is scheduled as follows: first, the Upper Silesian problem, then questions of the trial of German criminals and sanctions now applying to Germany, military and naval air control, the Eastern question, and the relief of Russian famine.

The French delegation includes M. Briand, the Cabinet Minister, M. Loucheur, and the Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, M. Berthelot.—Havas.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE CLEARS THE AIR.**

PARIS, August 9th.  
Speaking in the Supreme Council, on the subject of Upper Silesia, Mr. Lloyd George said that the problem was most menacing and an urgent solution was desirable. The British and the Italian views on this subject were identical, but differed from those of France. The British Empire would never support a settlement which was tantamount to a manoeuvre to diminish the population of Germany. He suggested that experts be freshly instructed, and he emphasised the fact that Great Britain would always support France, if the latter were unjustly attacked, but the nations of the Empire would not be dragged into a war arising from the abuse of justice in the hour of triumph by any ally.

**ITALY'S APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY.**

LONDON, August 10th.  
In the Supreme Council, M. Briand declared that the French policy was not one of finishing off a wounded man. France desired a just settlement for the vanquished, but was against resorting to the vanquished as a privileged fate. The plebiscite should be considered ethnically, because the outside vote was not equal to the vote of the native. M. Briand said that out of 200,000 out-voters, 180,000 voted for Germany. The French scheme allotted to Germany and Poland the majority of their respective voters. The British proposed to allot 70 per cent. Polish voters to Germany and only 11 per cent. German voters to Poland.

Signor Bonomi (Italy), appealed to the solidarity of the Allies to find a solution. Viscount Hayashi (Japan) hoped that an agreement would be found based on common formula.

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SUGGESTION.**

PARIS, August 10th.  
The more hopeful tone prevailing to-night is ascribed to Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion for the resumption of the experts committee, which is interpreted as British willingness to abandon the theory of the indivisibility of the industrial triangle. The experts, who were reinforced by the inclusion of the High Commissioners, began to work immediately, and it was stated that they had made considerable progress by midnight and hoped to report on Wednesday afternoon.

**EXPERTS TO FOLLOW NEW LINES.**

PARIS, August 9th.  
The proceedings to-day in the Supreme Council were harmonious. Mr. Lloyd George was in good form and scored many points, which did not accord with French views, but with a humour which evoked frequent laughter.

The French High Commissioner in Upper Silesia declared that the available troops were not sufficient to maintain order.

The British High Commissioner expressed the opinion that there was no danger of the Germans initiating a movement, but that they might be a reaction, if the Poles began military operations.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the fact that the settlement must not be at the expense of the majority of the people in Upper Silesia. He refused to accept the view that the population was oppressed as a whole, while Silesia had been German for seven centuries. He suggested that experts be freshly instructed following the lines firstly of "one vote, one value," secondly that the industrial unit which was German by 2 to 1 should

be assigned to Germany; and, thirdly, that contiguous areas should be analysed to show what communities were vitally connected with the industrial area.

It was agreed that experts should begin work on these lines.

**MOST INTERESTING SESSION.**

LONDON, August 9th.  
The meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris is not merely the most important since the Peace Conference, but also the most interesting, on account of the personalities it has brought together. The American Ambassador is described as an enigmatic figure of whom everyone is somewhat afraid, while Mr. Lloyd George has come with renewed authority in French eyes as the representative not merely of Great Britain, but of the British Empire, which is justified by the virtual mandate given him by the Imperial Conference.

**PROBLEM OF IRELAND.**

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TERMS.**

LONDON, August 9th.  
It is reliably reported from Dublin that the terms which Mr. Lloyd George offered to Mr. de Valera include Dominion status for Ireland, who will also be completely in control of the police and Irish taxation. The defence is to be controlled by the United Kingdom, but the army establishment in Ireland will be subject to a mutual understanding between the Parliaments of the North and the South, with an offer of special facilities for recruitment in Ireland for the Irish regiments of the Imperial Army.

It is believed that it is also proposed that Ireland should bear the proportionate share of pensions arising from the late war, while foreign treaties are reserved for the decision of the Imperial Government, and it is stipulated that Ireland, in fixing the customs tariff, must not erect a tariff wall against England.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

**GREAT BRITAIN'S THIRD REPRESENTATIVE.**

LONDON, August 9th.  
In the House of Commons, in answering questions, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that Sir Rennell Rodd (for many years British Ambassador in Rome) will be the third representative of Great Britain in the League of Nations Assembly, in addition to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Fisher.

**SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.**

LATER.  
When Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced Sir Rennell Rodd's appointment, Lord Robert Cecil protested that all the British representatives to the League of Nations were men belonging to the official class.

At a later stage, Lord Robert Cecil endeavoured to move an adjournment of the House on the subject, but the Speaker refused permission.

Lord Robert Cecil, then, said that the selection of the delegation was another illustration of the Government's contempt for, and fear of, the League (Cries of "Order," and Mr. Chamberlain ironically exclaimed "Hear, hear.") Lord Robert Cecil, then, leaped forward and repeated, "So you have."

The Speaker rebuked Lord Robert Cecil.

**AUSTRALIANS AT BIRMINGHAM.**

**WARWICKSHIRE'S POOR SCORE.**

LONDON, August 9th.  
At Birmingham, Warwickshire were dismissed in their second innings for 118. McDonald took 8 wickets for 52.

The Australians won, an hour after lunch, by an innings and 61 runs.

**COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.**

At Chesterfield, Derbyshire won their match against Leicestershire by 172 runs. Gloucestershire defeated Worcestershire, at Clifton, by 200 runs.

Lancashire recorded a ten wickets victory against Essex, at Manchester.

Yorkshire beat Nottingham, at Huddersfield, by 113 runs.

Surrey, playing at the Oval, against Kent won by 75 runs.

Northamptonshire won on their first innings against Sussex, at Northampton.

**GERMAN DYEWORKS.**

**BRITISH FIRM'S OFFER OF PURCHASE.**

BERLIN, August 9th.  
The *Boersen Courier*, of Hamburg, states that, at an extraordinary general meeting, the Renner Tanning and Dyeworks Company, on September 12th, will consider proposals to transfer the entire concern to the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, of London, who are prepared to purchase, at the rate of 525 per cent. per thousand mark, the Renner shares, plus a bonus of 50 per cent.

**DEATH OF GOLF CHAMPION.**

ATLANTA (Georgia), August 9th.  
Douglas Edgar, the International golfer and ex-champion of Canada, was knocked down and killed by a motor-car.

### LATEST CABLES. PRICE OF COAL. ON DOWNWARD GRADE.

LONDON, August 10th.  
Cardiff distributors have issued a notice announcing a reduction in the price of household coal of 8s. per ton. Prices are rapidly slumping at Newcastle. Steam coal, yesterday, was offered at 32s. 6d., as compared with 42s. 6d., last week. Good bunkers are now obtainable at 30s.

**UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS.**

LONDON, August 10th.  
There is an extraordinary sight on the Scottish railway, of miles of unwanted coal-laden wagons alongside hundreds of empty goods trucks.

This is the outcome of the large consumers refusing to pay the high prices demanded for coal which, they contend, is three more than the trade conditions can stand.

Domestic coal is, also, severely boycotted. Ironmasters refuse to operate blast-furnaces, and there is a famine of pig-iron. Locomotive builders in Glasgow have reduced the weekly hours by sixteen, owing to the cancellation of orders. Hundreds of miners are again workless.

**STEEL PRICES.**

**CUT IN SOUTH WALES.**

LONDON, August 10th.  
In South Wales, the Siemens Steel Association has decided further to reduce the price of steel bars by another pound per ton to 170s., in order to cope with foreign competition. Belgian bars are being offered in Swansea at 145s.

### SOVIET'S AMERICAN PRISONERS.

**REPORT OF THEIR RELEASE.**

LONDON, August 10th.  
Mr. Hodgson, the head of the British Commercial Mission to Moscow, in reporting, his safe arrival, says that he interviewed M. Tchichov, and he confirms the information that the Soviet has liberated all Americans and that the latter have been placed under the protection of the Latvian Minister, who is arranging for their repatriation.

**DAVIS CUP.**

NEW YORK, August 10th.  
The Indian Davis Cup team has arrived here.

### GOVERNOR'S ARREST.

**ON CHARGE OF ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.**

SPRINGFIELD, August 10th.  
Mr. Small, the Governor, who was arrested by the Sheriff, who waited the whole day with a warrant for his arrest in the corridors of the Capitol.

[A message of July 31st stated:—The Governor, Mr. Small, the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Sterling, and Mr. Vernon Curtis, a banker, have been indicted on a charge of embezzling public funds amounting to \$3,500,000. The Governor, Mr. Small, has issued a statement, proclaiming his innocence and asserting that his enemies are trying to assassinate him politically.]

### BONDED LIQUOR IN TRANSIT.

**CANADIAN PROTEST TO UNITED STATES.**

DETROIT, August 10th.  
The United States District Court has issued a temporary injunction restraining the American revenue officials from interfering with shipments of bonded liquors through the United States to Mexico.

The complainants, Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, of Ontario, declared that such interference violated the Anglo-American Treaty of 1871.

**CONVICTS MUTINY.**

**VIOLENT OUTBREAK IN AUSTRIAN PRISON.**

VIENNA, August 10th.  
Dissatisfied with the disciplinary measures, convicts of the Stein Prison mutinied. The military were called in. Then the prisoners began to demolish furniture. Reinforcements had to be summoned. The troops opened fire, and three convicts were killed.

**MELILLA MUTINY.**

**CONTRADICTION REPORTS REGARDING PRESENT POSITION.**

MADRID, August 10th.  
An official communiqué received from Melilla states that hostilities have ceased. The enemy forces appear to be less numerous. On the other hand, other reports represent General Navarro's position as more critical than before. He and his men depend for water on ice conveyed daily by Spanish aeroplanes.

A gruesome story is regarded the fate of General Sylvester comes from Tangier, which says that a party of Arabs there is displaying the Spanish General's head at the end of a spear.

**EX-EMPEROR KARL.**

**PLACE OF RESIDENCE.**

COPENHAGEN, August 10th.  
According to the newspapers here, the ex-Emperor Karl has decided to take up his residence in Denmark, if passports are obtainable. Inquiries are at present being made for a suitable residence.

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### NEW JAPANESE GIANT SUBMARINES.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* learns that the Japanese Government has ordered Diesel engines of the value of \$1,950,000, for installation in giant submarines from a Swiss firm.

It is stated that the engines are twice as powerful as those ordered from the same firm by the United States Navy.

**ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.**

LONDON, August 10th.  
Reviewing the Imperial Conference, Mr. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, declared that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the best of all possible points of view. The weight of the opinion favoured the continuance of the present arrangement, unless an arrangement can be effected between Great Britain, America and Japan.

Mr. Massey expressed the opinion that, if this can be effected at the Washington Conference, more progress will have been made towards a millennium than many people deem possible.

Mr. Massey laid stress on the need of cheaper cables, the development of wireless, the duplication of the Pacific cable, lower freights, faster mail vessels and improvement of aviation.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

### TABACCO AND LIQUEUR DUTIES INCREASED IN THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, August 10th.  
The Straits Government has increased the duty on liquor and tobacco about 50 per cent. in order to raise more revenue in the country's present difficulties.

**THE CONVICTED AMERICAN ATTORNEY AT SHANGHAI.**

SHANGHAI, August 10th.  
The Shanghai Auctioneers, Ltd., ordered by the British Supreme Court have wound up the assets, \$1,550, of W. S. Fleming, the American attorney serving six months' jail for contempt of court. He was released on bail of \$2,000. A motion to reduce the sentence was overruled. Fleming will probably appeal to the appeal court of San Francisco.

**LATEST CABLES.**

**LUXEMBURG MONUMENT.**

PARIS, August 6th (delayed).  
The French, Belgian and Italian Governments were represented at the unveiling in Belgium of a monument to the 222 inhabitants shot by the Germans in 1914.—Havas.

**COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.**

GENEVA, August 10th.  
France has ratified the statute of the Court of International Justice.

**DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.**

**INVITATIONS TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY.**

WASHINGTON, August 10th.  
Japan's acceptance makes unanimous the agreement for opening the Disarmament Conference on Armistice Day. It is expected that invitations will be issued without delay.

Officials here are of the opinion that prompt replies would hasten negotiations into the second phase, namely, the consideration of the list of subjects to be discussed.

It is expected that the invitations will merely state the general purposes of the conference, and, possibly, the suggestion that each nation's principal representative should aggregate only five or six.

It is surmised that Mr. Hughes (Secretary of State) will head the United States' group.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**STATEMENT BY JAPANESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, August 10th.  
Baron Shidehara has issued a statement disclaiming all knowledge of the published statement attributed to the Japanese Embassy in London, on Friday, to the effect that there was "a certain current of opinion in Japan unfavourable to the American proposal of disarmament."

The Japanese Embassy in Washington declares that the settled decision of the Japanese Government to enter the conference was already made clear beyond all misapprehension, and that information from Tokyo indicated that this attitude had the support of the Japanese people and Press.

The State Department has now advised Japan that it gladly accepts November 11th as the date of the conference.

**NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.**

RIGA, August 9th.  
Preliminary arrangements have been made for the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Finland and Latvia.

**SIKH TEMPLE DISPUTE.**

LABORA, August 9th.  
The priest concerned in the Nankana Sahib case has categorically denied the allegations of having hired roughs to attack Sikhs and murder them.

### PACIFIC STRATEGY.

IS THE U.S. FLEET A MENACE TO JAPAN?

It is universally believed in Japan, says the *Japan Advertiser*, that America's naval programme forms a potential menace to the security of this country. Japan's great efforts to build a powerful new fleet are supposed to be really forced upon her by the United States programme. Mr. Kentaro Mochizuki, the Kenseikai M.P. and pro-American naval programme has been steadily enlarged beyond the limit of necessity, and it has now become an instrument of pressure and aggression towards Japan. What does America want with so large a fleet? The Japanese ask, and even if they rise above the notion that it is being specially built to assail Japan, they think that its existence will enable America to impose her will on Japan at the moment when some question has arisen between them. According to an English expert, Mr. Hector C. Bywater, who has written a book on "Sea Power in the Pacific" this is not a true picture. It is grotesquely false. Not only has America no military advantage over Japan in the Pacific at present but her failure to develop the strength of her possessions in the Pacific exposes her to the risk of losing them all. The consequences have not been anticipated, however. Public opinion, busy adding up ships and calculating America's illimitable resources, thinks the Philippines and Guam would only be lost until America could send out an overwhelming fleet and take them back. The expert takes a different view. He surveys the 30,000,000 square miles of water that make up the Pacific Ocean, he reckons the coal and oil and food that a great fleet consumes, he estimates the enormous advantages of the defensive role in the Pacific, and he concludes that it would become in these circumstances almost a physical impossibility to impose terms upon Japan.

This is a new view so far as the public is concerned, and without discussing strategic questions on which expert opinion alone is worth anything, we propose to sketch Mr. Bywater's line of reasoning. It sheds a new light on the supposed menace of the American fleet. War with Japan, he says, would confront the American naval command with the alternative of waging a purely defensive war, which by extirpating the loss of all America's possessions in the Western Pacific, would be tantamount to a confession of defeat; or of fighting under conditions so difficult that a decisive success would be practically impossible to achieve.

"When the United States relieved Spain of the Philippines she gave hostages to fortune in a sense which the American people have never fully realized." The frontier was advanced 7,000 miles. The islands do not possess a base capable of supplying the needs of a great fleet, and if the Pacific Fleet visited the Philippines it would have to bring with it everything it needed. A most interesting table has been worked out which shows that a fleet of 30 battleships, 20 of the largest cruisers, 40 destroyers, 20 colliers, three supply ships, and a fleet repair vessel leaving Panama for Manila, a distance of 9,800 miles, would consume on the voyage nearly a quarter of a million tons of oil. And having taken his fleet to Manila the American Admiral would be hard put to it to obtain the necessary fuel for his return journey. A distinguished (but unnamed) American naval officer put the case as follows in a letter to Mr. Bywater:—

"The Philippines are there for Japan whenever she likes to take them, and nothing can prevent her from seizing them whenever she feels disposed to do so. As at present circumstances we could do nothing whatever to protect them in case of war. If we were foolish enough to locate a fleet at Manila the history of Port Arthur would repeat itself. An expeditionary force, consisting of 19-knot transports, guarded by a squadron of reasonable strength, could leave the southern ports of Japan, reach Manila in three days, and make itself absolute master of Luzon, before succour could arrive from Hawaii, our nearest naval base. Consequently, when the 'rescuing' fleet did turn up it would find the Japanese flag waving over Manila, and itself, with depleted bunkers, forced to fight under the most disadvantageous conditions, or to beat an ignominious retreat without standing on the order of its going. This is not a picture of what might happen, but of what most assuredly will happen if war breaks out within the next few years.

In fact, the most experienced naval and military officers in the United States have advised against the building of costly fortifications at Manila and elsewhere on the ground that without a powerful fleet the archipelago could not be defended against invasion.

Public opinion would probably not be greatly disturbed by the loss of the Philippines, assuming that it would be merely temporary, but public opinion has not thought of the strategic problems to which no loss of the islands would give rise. And says Mr. Bywater, those who have investigated such problems "must experience a feeling of amazement at the failure of the United States to take the most elementary precautions against the loss of the Philippines. It has built up a huge battle fleet that will ultimately be second to none in strength, but it has taken no steps to avert a disaster which would shatter American prestige in the East and would leave the issue of a war with Japan decidedly in doubt." The reason is stated with convincing cogency by Admiral Niblack, U.S.N.—

Geography, acquiescence or destiny has presented us in the Pacific with Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Tutuila (Samoa), Midway Island, and Guam, as stepping stones across the Pacific, and by their possession imposed upon us the same policy as if they were

actually in the hands of an enemy or rival, because they exist and cannot be sunk; and if we fail to make the right use of them geography will turn them against us. The Pacific permits no defensive policy such as we have softened ourselves to in the Atlantic.

The only insular position which has been turned to strategic use in Pearl Harbour where a naval base is constructed though it will not be equal to the task of maintaining a great fleet for some years to come. Hawaii, in fact, commands the whole eastern Pacific and protects the whole coast of North America, from the Isthmus of Panama to Alaska. The case of the Philippines is different. "But for one factor of fate," writes Mr. Bywater, "the fate of the Philippines in the event of an American-Japanese conflict would be a foregone conclusion. That factor is Guam—position which has been rightly described as unique, commanding, and of supreme importance, the veritable key of the Pacific. Guam is the Heligoland of the Philippines."

No Power would venture to molest the Philippines while a strong American fleet is in being. It was based on Guam, only 1,500 miles away. On the other hand, lacking fortifications, docks, magazines, etc., the island would not only be useless but must fall into the enemy's hands. The fate of the Philippines is indissolubly connected with the fate of Guam. We may go further and say that the issue of an American-Japanese war would be primarily decided by the fate of Guam.

The importance of Guam has been realized, and if the recommendations of the Navy Department are accepted by Congress and funds voted, Guam a few years hence will have become a first-class naval station, in which case the whole strategic outlook will have altered to the advantage of the United States. Meantime, the development scheme is on paper, and by the session to Japan of the Caroline, Mariana and Pelew Islands, Guam has been surrounded by a cordon of potential Japanese strongholds. Japan, in terms of her mandate, cannot fortify them, but Admiral Niblack says they are there and they cannot be sunk, and the Japanese press has occasionally advanced the view that the fortification of Guam would leave Japan no option but to fortify Yap and other strategic points so as to maintain the local balance of power.

Mr. Bywater writes without apparent political bias and as a student of naval problems only. His object is not to fan war fever which, as he truly says, finds no encouragement in his pages, but to show that the war between Japan and America, to which foolish persons in both countries profess to look forward with confidence and even enthusiasm, would be a terrible and protracted struggle, a full of novel elements and uncertainties, that those who have studied the matter most carefully are the least disposed to predict the ultimate issue. The virtual impossibility of a Japanese-American war settling anything is a powerful argument for peace. Meantime, Mr. Bywater's examination of the question from its strategic aspect should dispel the idea that Japan's security is challenged by the American programme, and that the Japanese have a new view as to the "pressure" which the American naval programme is exercising upon Japan. The pressure, Mr. Bywater sees it is rather on America

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The only insular position which has been turned to strategic use in Pearl Harbour where a naval base is constructed though it will not be equal to the task of maintaining a great fleet for some years to come. Hawaii, in fact, commands the whole eastern Pacific and protects the whole coast of North America, from the Isthmus of Panama to Alaska. The case of the Philippines is different. "But for one factor of fate," writes Mr. Bywater, "the fate of the Philippines in the event of an American-Japanese conflict would be a foregone conclusion. That factor is Guam—position which has been rightly described as unique, commanding, and of supreme importance, the veritable key of the Pacific. Guam is the Heligoland of the Philippines."

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## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
ISABEL RAMBAY.]

PARIS, July 4th.

Cost-frocks and costumes in satin, tulle, or crepe Moroccan are being worn for smart occasions with a moderate-sized hat that tones exactly with the gown. Leaf brown, champagne, every shade of beige, and pale shades of grey are favourite colourings; but black and white, or black and grey is as fashionable as ever, and is always correct wear. In the latter cases the skirt may be arranged in box pleats that unfold with movement and reveal the light contrast as its lining.

A black satin costume never fails to look chic, but its impression may be changed by means of the blouse that goes with it. A meagre blouse of deep Chinese blue crepe de Chine embroidered in gold and silver thread looks really thrilling, while white brocade with an applique design of roses in black velvet looks distinguished. A small black hat can be worn very effectively with it, either having up-standing aigrettes on the crown or glycerined uncurled ostrich feathers round the brim. Cellophane is very attractive for hats; it gives the appearance of jet which goes well with satin, and trimmed with a single flower, jet beads, or a large bow of varnished ribbon it is very appropriate.

A coat-frock for indoors, or walking on fine days, is still in great demand, and made in gabardine or fine serge, hopsack or homespun, or even in corduroi cloth. It is seen everywhere this Spring. The long straight line has generally been adopted for the new models in all the big houses, but here and there the long plan bodies of a frock giving no sign of a waist at the proper place seems on to a short skirt—that is really a broad full flounce—somewhere about the knee. This style is not unbecoming, and in the house is graceful, but it needs to be very well made and fitted to look smart, and is suitable only for a slim figure. The return of a waist-line is heralded by means of a belt with eyelet holes and a buckle, a sash that draws slightly to the figure, or a chain of metal or galalith rings that holds the fulness of the dress in easy folds all the way round the middle. All these beltings are for the most part fairly high up, so the low waist-line shows signs of departure.

Coats for walking are made in velours de laine or gabardine, and the majority are in some way drawn in to the waist either by means of cartridge pleats, a waist-yoke, or hip gathers. The back and front are nearly always straight. A few of the more voluminous coats, especially designed for travelling, are of magnificent cut. Made of a warm woollen material, many have a woven border of diagonal lines in a deep contrasting colour for the hem and sleeves, and sometimes there is even a further ornamentation given by rows of Greek gods and goddesses dancing to the pipes of Pan round and round the coat at intervals, which makes the material effective and acceptable to those who like showy things.

Grey and beige are the two principal colourings for walking coats which are usually plain and unadorned, with even the buttons covered in the material; but some have coarse silk stitching to embellish them, and even rosettes of wild duck plumage was put on one smart coat recently with quite good effect.

Black taffetas and black satin are the foundations for carriage and race coats, and as such they are not only useful but very becoming. Many fashions at the moment with a big floppy Sloper bow and ends, others are drawn in slightly at the knee and have a bow and ends which hang down at the left side. Sleeves are loose and wide, and the general trend of all these coats is to be ample and roomy.

Capes are certainly still popular, but more for smart wear in the afternoon, when they reach a high level in artistic workmanship. Nearly always in a dark colour, they are often lined with some light and gay silk, plain or patterned, and when the former is employed the cape can be reversed and become a useful wrap for evening wear.

Gloves are always worn in the daytime, but in the evening one rarely sees them, not even for dancing. A few people carry them, but most are glad to leave them at home, as they find a fan and handbag ample to look after. The preference for short sleeves makes elbow-gloves a necessity, so some women have been beguiled into wearing long gloves in the daytime to save the expense of long gloves. Small mittens or miniature handbags are made in every conceivable colouring to match the most exotic gown, but the newest form in black moiré silk with a white stripe is flat and square, with a beading of rose diamonds round the edge, and a monogram in ivory. It just takes the small necessities required hourly by some women for keeping the complexion in hand against the ravages of sun and wind, and it may even include a purse that will hide the dirty secrets of a pocket and call money in this country, but a handkerchief, even though it is but a square inch of cambric that is three parts lace, needs something a little larger so a Victorian lady with china face, curls and a poke bonnet, claps the fastenings hidden in the folds of a miniature silk crinoline skirt and provides one of the latest designs for a handbag.

Sunshades can be very neat, but equally gorgeous affairs. Black, grey, black and white are the most practical, unless one can afford a good selection, as nothing spoils the effect of one's toilette so much as the wrong note in the accessories, and it is astonishing how many people go wrong on this point. Louis XVI. sticks are carried for effect, and lace sunshades might almost be counted in the same category, for, beyond casting an alluring shadow on the face, their usefulness is nil. Broad strips of alternate black and white satin, slightly gathered on the frame and bunched round the ferrule, make a delightfully effective sunshade, mounted on a long and highly enamelled black handle that has a white pin-stripe all round it. Pleated covers of gaily printed satin have a fringe of wooden beads of the wild Indian order round them, while cretonne sunshades are certain to find favour as soon as the summer holidays begin.

The British Empire has been built up by optimism.—Mr. Churchill.

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[33-34]



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I can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Get-It." It is easy for you with "Get-It" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Get-It" is a liquid—wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn, and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no saline that irritates or rubs off. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Get-It" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. Try it, walk comfortably and smile! It is a blessing never fails.

"Get-It" the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Mfd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.



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FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 30th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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Port Said and Marseilles.

KLEIST MARU ... Sunday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.  
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM  
TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
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LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
TAKAKO MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

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KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
INABA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
KAKO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.

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**FUTURE LAW OF NATIONS.****LESSONS OF THE WAR.**

The Lord Chancellor delivered an address on "International Law in the Great War" in the hall of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, on May 27th. Lord Birkenhead remarked at the outset that long before the war the weakness of international law was realised. It was not part of his purpose to enter into a detailed examination of the violations of international law in the war, which itself arose out of one of the most flagrant breaches of an international instrument. Thus, the weakness of international law was aggravated by the outbreak of the war, and by what took place during the conflict, because it had been made plain that if you gave a strong and ambitious nation an adequate motive it was not beyond the bounds of human nature that that nation should violently defy the accumulated authority and learning of centuries. International lawyers had for long laid down that an ultimate right, however imperfectly defined, was conceded to each side to commit acts which under normal circumstances would admittedly not be justifiable, if self-preservation required it; but it was difficult to see how any limit could be assigned to such acts. It was, happily, true that Germany did not succeed in the war, but more than once she very nearly succeeded. At the conclusion of the struggle they found that the method of preventing the outbreak of similar wars by assembling men in a parliament—federalism—the world was hardly likely in its complete conception to be realised in our day. If it had been possible to arm the League of Nations with the powers which they originally hoped for the solution of almost all our doubts and difficulties might have been within our grasp. He thought the great majority of them would have become capable of a permanent solution.

It was not for him to discuss the full consequences of the decision of the United States in this matter, in relation especially to the League as it is at present constituted. Working under circumstances of incredible difficulty, truncated in its constitution, and confronted with general paralysis in Central Europe, the League had, nevertheless, rendered services of very great value. But its fundamental conception was falsified if one of the very greatest nations definitely declined to be associated with its works. As to the alternative American proposal for the constitution of an international court, there appeared to him to be nothing in the constitution of that court which could not be accepted by the civilised European nations, and the proposal ought not to be swept lightly on one side. It might be that some effective remedial measures had ever been effected in the history of the world would become possible through such a court. If it were established it would be increasingly difficult for any nation to refuse to submit any quarrel to it. But too sanguine expectations should not be entertained.

It was satisfactory that in a certain number of cases trials were taking place the object of which one would hope must be in the case of future wars to make it plain that those who committed the acts complained of would have to pay the penalty in their own country. If the country was not victorious. He thought the one positive respect in which the war might have brought renewed strength to the doctrine of international law was that those who attempted to destroy that doctrine failed in their purpose with a degree of humiliation and a resulting amount of unhappiness of which no man could assign the limits.

**CAUSES OF UNREST.****DUKE AND THE SOCIALIST.**

The debate between the Duke of Northumberland and Mr. H. M. Hyndman, as the representative of the Social Democratic Federation, on the subject of "Industrial Unrest and its Relation to Socialist and Labour Policy," in Committee Room 10 of the House of Commons, on June 8th, attracted an unusually representative audience of all shades of political thought. When Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Minister of Education) took the chair there was not a vacant seat, and all standing room was taken. Mr. Hyndman, who opened the discussion, said that it was the greatest mistake in the world to describe the organisation he represented as anti-national. The charge of Bolshevism or Anarchism could not be laid against them, and they were not in favour of force, whether exercised from above or below. "Likewise," he continued, "we are opposed to direct action, unless the workers themselves are directly forced into it. (Laughter.) I contend that the miners have been forced into their present position, and that the whole thing is a plot on the part of the Government and the owners." (Loud cries of "No.")

The Duke of Northumberland quoted at length from the writings of international Socialists, who, he said, accused the Labour party of supporting Bolshevism, and said that, with the honourable exception of Mr. Hyndman, the British Socialists threw in their lot with the enemy in the late war. That, he contended, was sufficient proof that Socialism in Great Britain was animated by our enemies. (Hear, hear.) Without the Labour party nobody would have troubled to conclude what he described as "the absurd agreement with Russia." It was rather hard to blame Lenin for employing force when votes failed, in view of the fact that some years ago Mr. Hyndman had himself advocated force where necessary in order that the workers could obtain possession of the railways. The Duke concluded his case by accusing the miners of association with the Communist party during the war. He did not come before them, he said, as a coalowner, but something much worse in the eyes of the Labour party—a mineral owner. Certain trade unionists whom he named were, he said, working under the direction of Moscow for the subversion and ruin of this country—all members of the "Red Trade"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holsa Wharf, Rowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Aug. or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
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Hongkong, August 7th, 1921. 1390

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**VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE****SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ****(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)****HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN****(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA****ROCHELLE, PALICE, GENOA and****LIBON.****THE Steamship "JIMANOE"**

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Rowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Aug., 1921, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1921. 1392

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as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians (the only competent optical manufacturing house in the Colony), located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses will be specially ground to correct their defects.—Advz. 662.

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.****Hongkong Observatory, August 10th**

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.78	29.78
Temperature	83	78	82
Humidity	82	94	77
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	1	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.81	—	0.63

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th. 83°

Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th. 78°

Union Internationale. They were, therefore, nothing less than enemy agents in our midst.

Mr. Hyndman, in replying, said the Communists were excluded from the Labour party, and there were no greater opponents to Lenin and Trotsky than the Social Democratic Federation. It had always been influences from the top which had produced a revolution.

**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

STEAMSHIP & THROUGH ROUTE	STEAMSHIP	THROUGH ROUTE	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Thurs. 11th Aug.	Noon	
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Fri. 12th Aug.	3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & MANILA	"YENBANG"	Fri. 12th Aug.	3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via WAIHAI	"CHENGSHING"	Sat. 13th Aug.	Noon	
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sun. 14th Aug.	11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sun. 14th Aug.	8 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & HONGKONG	"TAKSANG"	Tues. 16th Aug.	8 a.m.	
HONGKONG & SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Tues. 16th Aug.	10 a.m.	
KOBE & SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Tues. 16th Aug.	10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	"YANNIS"	Thurs. 25th Aug.	Noon	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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**CALCUTTA LINE**

s.s. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Friday, 12th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
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Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-  
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M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.	—
M.V. "GLENAPP"	30th Sept.	—
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	—

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

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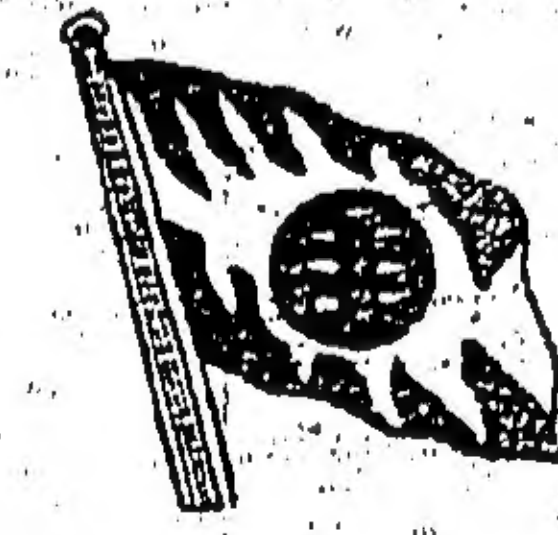
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**FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi**

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

**FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy**

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

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M. KOBAYASHI,

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Branch Office,

No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW  
S.S. "KASAMA" ... 11th Aug.LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG  
S.S. "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW  
S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply  
to the undersigned.THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

or to RINE &amp; Co. CANTON.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and "CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Aug.

"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON, BEISS & CO., CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	TRAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI (Freight only) ...	"COMMANDANT MAGES" ...	end Aug.
SHANGHAI, KUBE & ...	"JOURDILLERE" ... 1,000 ...	On or about 15th Aug.
YOKOHAMA ...	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 16th Aug.
MARSEILLES via ...	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ...	During 2nd part of Sept.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ...		
DJIBOUTI, SUERZ, ...		
& PORT SAID ...		

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 1740

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms  
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"HAIOHONG" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Aug. 13th, at 2 P.M.
"HAILONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,300	25th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	22nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 5,100 ... 18th Aug. ... Calcutta via Straits.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	11th Aug. 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore  
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets  
Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 7 ft. will be received at the Company's

Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding

arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,

and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon &amp; Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and

THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,

after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods

have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

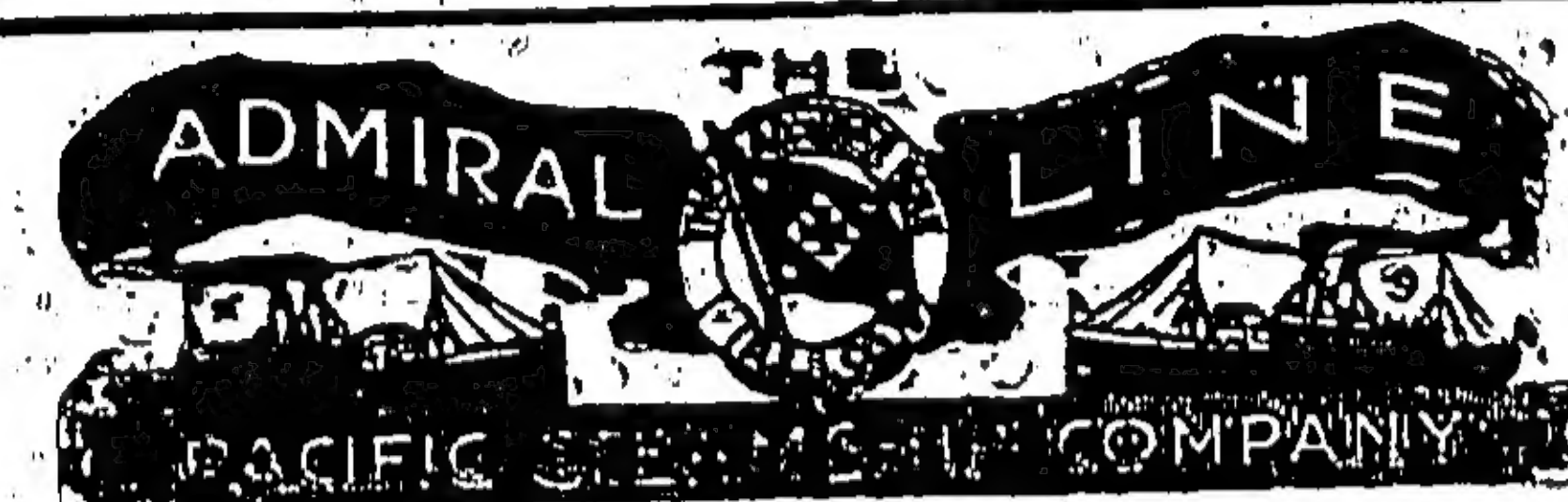
For	Steamer	To Ball
SHANGHAI	"SUWNING"	On 13th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI & USINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 13th Aug. 4 P.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 13th Aug. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPA"	On 15th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"BUICHOW"	On 15th Aug. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 16th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Aug. 9 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 17th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three  
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all  
Yankee and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding  
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE - Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone 38.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports).

SS.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
"WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	Aug. 18th	

## PASSENGER &amp; FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE &amp; HAMBURG

SS. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

SS. "ABRECOO" ... Sept. 6th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

SS. "GLYMONT"	Sailing Sept. 2nd.
SS. "CADAREITA"	Sailing Sept. 15th.

## FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

SS. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 16th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, LEE HOOEY ST.

[432]

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

SS. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. | AGENTS, 6th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS. [128]

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN

"VICTORIA" Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 112, Cross Street, Central.

Tel. 1307



TWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG AND  
al, Victoria, Hongkong. London